### STATE OF MARYLAND



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December 13, 2000

Ms. Magalie Roman Salas Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20554

**ORIGINAL** 

Re: Ex parte Filing in CC Docket No. 96-45 / (Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service)

Dear Ms. Salas:

Enclosed for inclusion in the public record in this proceeding, please find two (2) copies of a letter with exhibits from the National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates (NASUCA) in the above-referenced docket.

Should you have any questions related to this filing, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Traviés People's Counsel

MJT:sd

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December 13, 2000

Ms. Magalie Roman Salas Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Ex parte Filing in
CC Docket No. 96-45 (Federal-State Joint Board on
Universal Service) and
FCC-00J-3 (Rural Task Force)

Dear Ms. Salas:

The National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates (NASUCA) has recently adopted a resolution which calls upon the FCC to reconsider its eligibility criteria under federal regulations for enrollment in Lifeline and Linkup programs. (See attached). This resolution calls upon the FCC to amend its regulations in order to allow consumers to enroll in Lifeline and Linkup programs based on their income, even if they are not enrolled in any public assistance programs. Currently, under federal regulation, only those who participate in Medicaid, food stamps, Supplementary Security Income, federal public housing assistance or Section 8, or low-income home energy assistance programs, are eligible to receive Lifeline and Linkup benefits.

Ms. Magalie Roman Salas December 13, 2000 Page 2

NASUCA believes that these regulations are inconsistent with current efforts to move people from social welfare programs into productive employment. There will be, therefore, and currently are many working poor who ought to be able to benefit, under federal regulations, from Lifeline and Linkup benefits. I have also attached a chart prepared by NASUCA which demonstrates that Lifeline and Linkup programs are extremely underutilized in all 50 states. NASUCA believes that changing the federal eligibility requirements will be a good first step in our effort to increase enrollment.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Traviéso Chair, NASUCA

Telecommunications Committee

MJT:sd

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UTILITY CONSUMER ADVOCATES

#### RESOLUTION

## Requesting the FCC to Allow Consumers to Qualify for Lifeline and Linkup Benefits Based upon Their Low Income Status under the Federal Regulations

- WHEREAS, universal service has been accepted as a national goal so that all consumers may enjoy affordable telephone service;
- WHEREAS, Congress enacted the Telecommunications Act of 1996 and ordered that low-income consumers should have access to telecommunications services at rates that are just, reasonable, and affordable;
- WHEREAS, the FCC in 1997 in its Universal Service Order ruled that under the federal regulations a consumer would be eligible for Lifeline and Linkup benefits only if the customer participated in Medicaid, food stamps, Supplementary Security Income (SSI), federal public housing assistance or Section 8, or Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP);
- WHEREAS, the FCC has continued under its Lifeline and Linkup regulations to prohibit consumers from enrolling in the Lifeline or Linkup programs no matter how low their incomes unless the low-income consumers have enrolled in a designated public assistance program;
- WHEREAS, many low-income consumers have not been able to successfully enroll in one of the designated public assistance programs or have chosen not to attempt such enrollment;
- WHEREAS, in 2000 there were 21.8 million households at or below 150% of the federal poverty level, but only 9.9 million received various forms of public assistance;
- WHEREAS, the national policy of welfare reform encourages consumers who are enrolled in public assistance programs to leave such public assistance programs;
- WHEREAS, many consumers that leave public assistance programs continue to have a low income;
- WHEREAS, consumers who are able to leave or avoid public assistance but still have a low income should not be penalized by being disqualified from receiving Lifeline

and Linkup benefits;

WHEREAS, many consumers that are eligible for public assistance choose not to enroll in such programs because of the stigma, inconvenience or difficulty related to such enrollment, and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the FCC should reconsider its eligibility criteria under the federal regulations and allow consumers to enroll in the Lifeline and Linkup programs based upon their income, even if they are not enrolled in any public assistance programs;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee of NASUCA is authorized to take all steps consistent with this Resolution in order to secure its implementation.

Approved by NASUCA:

Submitted by:

San Diego. California

NASUCA Telecommunications Committee

Place

November 14, 2000 Date

Lifeline Recipients Number of Households that Received Means-Tested Cash Lifeline/ Number of Households that Received Means-Tested Cash 2000 3rd Quarter or Noncash Assistance including School Lunch Number of Households that Received Food Stamps 150% of Noncash Assistance, evol. School Lunch Only Filings (USAC) by Income to Poverty Ratios March 2000 CPS Household Relationship Recoded Householder by Income to Poverty Ratios: March 2000 CPS by Income to Poverty Ratios: March 2000 CPS (Thousands) (Thousands) (Thousands) (Thousands) (Thousands) Income to Poverty Ration - Pé Income to Poverty Ratio income to Poverty Ratio No Income to Poverty Ratio Females (Lase than 100% to 125% to 150% State 100% to:: 125% to . Below 124% 2 149% 150% henette 150% honefits I ess than 100% to 125% to Below 250% Below Less than less then 100% to 125% to Reinu States wheel 100% 124% Abb. 100% 100% 150% and up received 124% 149% 150% and up 100% 124% 149% 149% 150% and up US Total STATE 80. 26% 1. Alabama 5% Alaska AK Arizona AZ 6% Arkansas AR 3% California 120% Colorado 12% Connecticut CT DE 33% Delaware 1% ňC District of Columbia 23% Florida FL 10% Georgia GA Hawaii н 17% Idaho D 18% Illinois 7% 441) IN Indiana 5% R4 IA lowa 4% Kansas KS 3% KY Kentucky 10% Louisiana ΙΔ 3% Maine ME 77% Maryland MD Massachusetts MAA 36% Michigan MI 20% Minnesota MN 18% Mississippi MS 5% Missouri MO 4% MT Montana 11% -5 NE Nebraska 10% NV Nevada 13% New Hampshire NH New Jersey N.I New Mexico NM 16% New York NY 36% North Carolin NC 8% 12 North Dakota ND 18% ОН 18% Oklahoma OK AC 1% OR Oregon 10% PA Pennsylvania 5% Rhode Island RI 57% South Carolina SC South Dakota SD 22% ennessee TN 8% Texas TX 15% Utah ÜΤ 19% VT Vermont 57% 17B Virginia VA 5% WA Washington 17% West Virginia wv Wisconsin WI 19% Wyoming WY 3% Note: Means-tested assistance includes: Public Housing, Heating Assistance, Rent Assistance, Medicaid or Medicare, Supplemental Security Income, Hot Food Lunch, Food Stamps, Veterans Benefits, Public Assistance or Welfare.